16

Egypt Delivered;

OR, THE

Conqueror Conquered

BEING A

FULL ACCOUNT

Of the whole Proceedings and Death of

BUONAPARTE

WITH

Moſt of his Officers and his Whole Army.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE

The full Account, &c.

FROM the different accounts that have been received from ſeveral quarters for ſome time paſt of the fate of the much-famed Italian hero, the minds of the public might in ſome meaſure have been prepared to expect he was defeated, yet ſo compleat an overthrow as the preſent diſpatches announce certainly exceeds the moſt ſanguine hopes of every true lover of his country

If the wild ſchemes of the ambitious Di-

rectory of France, which they employed this adventrous General to execute, had been crowned with the ſucceſs they hoped, the evils it would have involved this country in are too evident to need mentioning.

But that Providence who ſees all the actions, and knows innermoſt thoughts of man, has cut ſhort his career, and let them fall into the pit they artfully dug for the deſtruction of others, as will be exemplyfied in the following authentic Diſpatches which are arrived from out ambaſſador at Vienna.

On Friday morning, the 14th Inſtant, Mr. Fawlkner, one of the King's Meſſenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office with diſpatches from Sir Morton Eden, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, at Vienna, which were dated the 3d Inſtant. He landed at Harwich the preceding evening from a bye boat he had hired at Cuxhaven without waiting for the packet, as, he was ordered to made every poſſible expedition to England. The advices he bring are as follow.

On the 2d Inſt. an extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna with letter to Baron Thugut, from Baron Herbert, who is the Im-

perial Internuncio at Conſtantinople, which were dated the 17th of November.

Theſe letters gave the following account: General Buonaparte having received, from undoubted authority, intelligence that an Arab chief named Mourad Bey was marching with a large army towards Grand Cairo to attack him, called a council of war, which conſiſted of moſt of the officers, and many of the leading chiefs of the natives of the country, who had ſeemed to favour his ambitious views.

The council being aſſembled General Buonaparte took the chair, opened the buſineſs to them in a long ſpeech, in which he expatiated on the advantages that they would derive from the Liberty they would enjoy if they would join him in repelling the formidable army that was approaching, but urged with all, that a large contribution muſt be provided by the inhabitants of Grand Cairo and the country adjacent for the ſupport of his troops, both in proviſion and money.

One of the chiefs, that came from Tripoli, a town ſome miles diſtant from Cairo,

who was one of the council, fired with revenge at the unreasonableness of the demand, and considering the vast sums already extorted from the unfortunate inhabitants, and perceiving there was no likelihood of there being an end to the robberies they intended to commit while the people had any thing to lose, drew a pistol from under his vest, a dress generally worn in that country, and shot him. Thus fell the conqueror of Italy.

The French officers who escaped the fury of the enraged chiefs, in revenge threatened the instant destruction of Cairo. The exulting natives, were determined to be beforehand with their oppressors, and had already began to massacre the French soldiers, in the upper street, great numbers of whom, and two Generals had fallen victims to their rage when the advices came away; and there was little doubt but on the nearer approach of the Beys, who were marching toward the city of Cairo with large armies, the remaining part of the French army would soon share the same fate.

Sir Morton's Eden's dispatches also contains the following account. The Pacha

of Rhodes having landed at Aboukir 8000 Barbary troops, who are conſidered as the flower of the Mahometan militia, attacked the town of Alexandria, which was retaken without making much reſiſtance, and conſequently with very little loſs to the Ottoman troops.

The particulars of the attack and recapture of this place are not yet arrived, but the fact is not doubted.

The Freſich troops which formed the garriſon it is ſaid were all put to the ſword by the Turkiſh troops, in revenge for the barbarous cruelties committed by the French on the unfortunate inhabitants when they took the town. The deſtruction or taking of the French naval force in that port will now be inevitable.

The foregoing is the ſubſtance of the accounts ſent by Sir Morton Eden to government; but as ſeveral others have arrived, all tending to the ſame purpoſe, particularly one received at the India Houſe, we ſhall lay it before our readers.

Letters of nearly the ſame tendency were

received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, which are as follow.

Theſe letters are of the ſame date as the former accounts, and ſtate that Buonaparte was killed in an action with the combined forces of Egypt and the Pacha of Acre; the latter, and which is believed to be the authentic account, ſays, that Buonaparte and his principal officers were killed in the town houſe of Cairo, whilſt he was giving orders for levying a new contribution, and that the French army was afterward diſperſed with great ſlaughter.

Though aſſaſſinations of any kind muſt be condemned by every merciful man, as being an unfair and unjuſt manner to revenge injuries, yet, in the preſent caſe, it may meet ſome paliation, when it is conſidered that it was committed by a people who were determined to free themſelves from an unprov ked enemy, who was continually plundering them, and who by their conduct towards them had ſhewn them an example of unmerciful cruelty, which will be ſufficiently proved by a reading the following Letter from a French officer to his parents at Paris.

This letter is dated Grand Cairo, July 28, speaking of the entry of the French into Alexandria, he says, "The natives finding themselves repulsed on every side, in despair betook themselves to God and their prophet, and ran to their mosques, where men and women, old and young, and even children at the breast were all massacred without distinction." With such a dreadful example before their eyes, can any person be surprised as what has happened at Cairo.

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